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FAILURES IN 1857 AND 1858.

A circular issued by the Mercantile Agency of Douglass & Co. furnishes a comparative statement of the number of failures in the United States in 1857 and in 1858, and of the total amounts of liabilities. It was in the fall of 1857 that the great financial storm swept over the Union, and over Europe also; and while the weak and rotten concerns tumbled down during the first weeks of its fury, others which possessed a better basis resisted for a time, and were only forced down by the pressure of surrounding ruins. It is gratifying, however, to note that in nearly all of the Middle and Eastern States, in which the storm raged at first with most destructive force, there are marked signs of improvement.

In New York city and Brooklyn the number of failures in 1857 was 915, the average liabilities of each being $147,682, and the total amount of liabilities being $135,129,000. In 1858 the number of failures was 406, the average liabilities of each failure being only $43,777, and the total amount of liabilities being but $17,773,462. In the whole State the number of failures in 1857 was 1,586, and the total amount of liabilities was $150,617,000. In 1858 the total number of failures in the State was 766, and the total amount of liabilities $24,252,000. In Philadelphia the total number of failures in 1857 was 280, and the total amount of liabilities $32,954,000. In 1858 the failures numbered 109, and the liabilities amounted to $10,002,385. In Boston the failures in 1857 were 253, with liabilities to the extent of $41,000,010. In 1858 the failures were 123, and the liabilities $4,178,925. In Cincinnati there were 96 failures in 1857, with liabilities of $3,898,000. In 1858 the failures were 51 with liabilities of $1,345,533.

In St. Louis there were 49 failures in 1857, with liabilities of $5,552,000; in 1858 there were 22 failures, with liabilities of $782,980. In New Orleans there were 58 failures in 1857, with liabilities of $6,285,000; and in 1858 the failures were 45, with liabilities of $3,465,000. The total number of failures in the United States in 1857 was 4,932, with liabilities amounting to $291,750,000; and the total number in 1858 was 4,225, with liabilities amounting to $95,749,662, making a total amount, for the two years, $387,499,662. In New York State the failures decreased in 1858, as compared with 1857, nearly forty per cent.; in the New England States, thirty six per cent.; in Pennsylvania they decreased nearly thirty two per cent.; in Ohio, eighteen and a half per cent.; in Indiana, nearly twenty seven per cent.; in Iowa, seventeen per cent.

In Michigan, the failures in 1858 are nearly equal to those of 1857, and the State is recovering but slowly from her prostration. In Illinois the failures increased twenty per cent. in 1858, but they were mostly in the rural portions of the State, to which the full effects of the panic did not extend until after the close of 1857; and what is true of Illinois in this respect applies also to most of the western States. Omitting Chicago, however, in which speculation had run wild, Illinois has not suffered very severely. In Chicago, the failures in 1857 numbered 117, with liabilities amounting to $6,572,000 and in 1858 there were 87 failures, with liabilities amounting to $3,590,664. In the balance of the State there were 199 failures in 1857, with liabilities of $2,766,000, and in 1858 there were 305 failures, with liabilities amounting to $4,978,210.

In the southern States the effects of the panic were not fully experienced until 1858, and the failures in that year show a large increase over those in 1857; but, from the general absence of wild speculation in the South, it maintains a good degree of steady prosperity. The Canadas have suffered severely from the panic, but though business is still dull, there are signs of improvement there as well as in the United States.

N. Y. Sun.

The Value of Rail Roads.—The following, says the Mobile Tribune, collated from the recent report of the Auditor of the State of Mississippi, shows the increased value of lands in three counties of that state, consequent on the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road:

	1854.	1857.	Increase.
Noxubee	$2,560,624.12	$4,382,509.67	$1,821,885.55
Lowndes	2,546,081.75	5,133,460.25	2,587,378.50
Monroe	3,691,029.50	4,892,502.00	1,201,472.50
Total increase			$5,610,736.55

The road was opened to Macon, in Noxubee, in July, 1856, and, we suspect, the Auditor's report was not much later posted than up to that time. That county then had only begun to feel the effects of the work. Lowndes and Monroe have not felt them fully yet.

Benefits of Railroads.—A late writer in the Selma, Ala., papers, says that the taxable real estate in that city has risen in value, from the assessment of about $100,000 at the commencement of the year 1849, prior to the commencement of the Railroads, up to twelve hundred thousand dollars in 1858—all from the construction of two Railroads—the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Roads in which Selma had invested to the amount of $100,000!

U. S. Navy.—There are in the navy ten ships-of-the-line, ten frigates, twenty-one sloops-of-war, three brigs, one schooner, eight ocean steamers of the first class, six of the second class, nine of the third class, two screw tenders, three side-wheel steamers of the first class, one of the second class, three of the third class, one side-wheel tender, three store vessels, and five permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of vessels is 88.

Cable Between France and America.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that in an interview a few days since with several English capitalists, the Emperor expressed his confidence and support in the proposed laying of a telegraph cable between France and America, the termination of which is to be the city of Boston. The company is being formed, and the whole affair will be carried into execution as rapidly as possible.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

THE MERCHANTS' TAX.—As we expected, there is a good deal of surprise and of feeling manifested at the plain import of the Revenue bill reported by Mr. Fries, taxing all purchases of produce—all produce bought except by way of barter. It was never supposed that the act of 1856–7 contemplated such a tax, though it was evidently thus enacted, and the officers of the State so maintained. It was regarded as an inadvertence, and the tax was consequently not paid. There was no concealment about it, yet no proceedings were ever instituted to enforce payment. But the present bill plainly imposes such a tax. And it causes the more surprise because the Chairman of the Committee is a man of business, shrewd and intelligent to an unusual degree.

The imposition of the tax will drive from the State, to Virginia, South Carolina, and New York, all the produce which can, with any sort of convenience, get out of our State without being sold. Merchants cannot afford to pay the tax without deducting it from the price paid to the sellers; and the sellers will go out of the State to sell before they will submit to this. The consequence will be, that much of the legitimate trade of the State will be driven out of it; the merchants and the producers will lose, and the State will be still further deficient in exchange. The Public Treasurer has heretofore found it no easy matter, we imagine, to get exchange to meet his obligations for interest in New York. Should this tax be laid, and work as we think it will, his difficulties will be materially increased.

We suppose that the merchants of this town will adopt some means of remonstrating against the passage of the provision in its present shape.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*County Taxes.*—Bill introduced by Mr. Dockery of Richmond, requiring the County Courts of those counties which have subscribed, or may subscribe, to the W. C. & R. Railroad, to lay taxes not only on the property now authorised to be taxed, but on all articles of property taxed by the State Revenue law in force at the time of laying the county taxes.

Insane Asylum.—Bill from the Committee, authorising the Treasurer to pay $25,000 per annum in 1859 and 1860 for its maintenance. All money due or receivable from the several counties for indigent patients to go into the public fund. Counties to pay $144 per annum for each indigent patient sent. Paying patients to be charged not less than $200 per annum; profits from such charge to go into the public fund. $10,000 appropriated for the erection of a brick wall 8 feet high round the Asylum's lands. The Asylum to be managed hereafter by 15 Directors—term of office 6 years.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.—Committee's Bill for its enlargement, &c. $20,000 appropriated for enlarging and improving, to be called for at a rate not exceeding $1500 in 3 months, nor more than $12,000 in 2 years. $350 appropriated to buy printing materials for books for the blind. An affidavit of a respectable citizen, proving the inability to pay of the applicant, parent or guardian, necessary for the admission of a State pupil.

GONE DOWN.—The "barge" &c. went down the river on Tuesday and probably arrived at Wilmington yesterday. We did not hear the big guns up here, but suppose that they went off, the whole hundred. By the way, wouldn't it have been better to have fired 120 guns? 2 guns for each ton of coal instead of 2 guns for each day of the trip?

But 120 guns or 100 guns, the shooting is all very well: "Shoot folly as it flies." This one doesn't fly often, nor fast, and when it does the gunners should let fly at it.

No guns were fired here, as the Herald supposes, about the passage of the Railroad bill through the Senate. Unlike our Wilmington friends, we don't go off at half-cock, but desire something complete and useful before indulging in rejoicings. The bill has not yet passed the House of Commons, and if it should, it may possibly be so amended as to make it as useless (it cannot be as injurious) as the present C. F. & D. R. dams and locks.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts since the 1st Sept. have been 2,058,140 bales, against 1,220,047 to same dates last year. Increase 838,093 bales.

N. C. STOCKS.—A sale in New York of North Carolina 6 per cent. stock was made on Monday at 98. Virginia 96¼; Tennessee 91¼; Missouri 86½.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—The barge Enterprise, whose passage through the canal has been noted, says a letter from Plymouth, N. C. is the largest barge that ever floated on the waters of the noble Roanoke, carrying 12,000 bushels of grain and 800 bales of cotton. She was visited by many and much admired. Truly she is a beauty, and manifests what her name indicates. It is fitting that such a vessel should be the first to passs through the new Canal which, when completed, is destined to be the great thoroughfare of nearly the entire rich products of Eastern North-Carolina."

Good Advice to Legislators.—The Washington States, urging some measure upon Congress, says well and truly, "let no man who approves the measure be deterred by an apprehension of its unpopularity. The people are not behind their representatives in enlightened independence of judgment. They despise the artifices of the demagogue. They are captivated by a bold and unselfish policy."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

We gather a few items from Tuesday's Standard not embraced in our Reporter's letter in Monday's Observer.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to enlarge and improve the buildings of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and for other purposes.

On Saturday, Mr. Worth offered a resolution authorizing the joint select committee on the North-Carolina railroad to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath. Adopted and sent to the House for its concurrence.

Mr. McDonald, a bill to incorporate the McClennon's Creek Navigation Company.

A message received from the House, proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th of February was tabled.

The engrossed resolution from the House, to memorialize Congress on the subject of a national foundry in the valley of the Deep river came up, and

Mr. McDowell moved to postpone its further consideration till the Coalfields Railroad bill was disposed of. If that bill were defeated there would be no necessity for the resolution.

Mr. Cherry objected to the words "easy of access." He did not wish to endorse by his vote any such statement until the road was built or provided for. He considered that region *inaccessible* at present. The matter was postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company—amended by Mr. McDonald, by making the shares not less than $10 instead of $100, and a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Davidson College, passed 3d readings.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Hill, of Halifax, from the committee on corporations and currency, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina.

Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to charter the Kenansville and Warsaw Railroad Company.

On Saturday, Mr. Dortch offered a resolution that on and after 20th inst., no new bills shall be introduced.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to insert the "24th" inst.

Mr. Dortch opposed the amendment. It was adopted, 28 to 26.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was rejected 46 to 50.

On the passage of the resolution, Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, thought the house had no constitutional power to refuse bills at any time.

Mr. Reeves opposed the resolution.

Mr. Ferebee thought the resolution required a two-thirds vote, and that the House had no authority to restriet the members from having a bill brought in if emergency should render it necessary. He did not consider the rule would benefit the State's interests, and would rather that the business should take its regular course, than be depriving the House of its rights by resolution.

Mr. Outlaw moved as an amendment, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th of February, which was adopted. [Tabled in Senate.]

Monday and Tuesday.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18, 1859.

In the Senate, to-day, very little business was done. Mr. Bledsoe's bill to equalize taxation was discussed at length. Mr. Gorrell introduced an amendment providing for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but it was rejected by yeas 13, nays 30. The vote for it was with one exception from the whig side of the House. The bill was then rejected by nearly the same vote.

The House was nearly the whole of the morning session upon the Revenue Bill. The only feature as yet much amended is the 17th section, schedule A, laying a tax of three cents on each gallon of liquor manufactured and sold in the State; and section 18 of same schedule concerning liquors brought into the State. The former was entirely stricken out, the latter was raised from six to ten cents per gallon.

A number of bills were sent in from the Senate. Among them, a bill to incorporate Carthage Lodge A. Y. M.; a bill to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company; a bill to amend charter of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill to restore jury trials in Robeson.

The vote on the Danville Connection was yesterday reconsidered and a substitute introduced which passed its 2d reading. The substitute provides that the Road shall run no nearer the Virginia line than two miles, and in not less than twenty miles of Danville, and if a connection is ever formed the charter is forfeited. No other business of consequence was acted on.

The tax on polls and land in the Revenue Bill was discussed at some length, but the tax stands as at first.

In the Senate, yesterday, the substitute to the bill for the Western Extension was rejected, and the original bill was also rejected, it receiving but one vote in its favor.

Yesterday was the municipal election in this city. W. H. Harrison was re-elected Mayor. This result seems to please almost every one. Capt. Harrison has made an excellent Mayor and he deserves much praise for the manner in which he has put down lawlessness and rowdyism.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

To-day I have the pleasure of sending you very gratifying news. The Coalfields Railroad Bill has passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Bledsoe, Boyd, Cherry, Davis, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Gorrell, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Mills, Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughn, Thomsa, Walkup and Worth—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Blount, Brown, Cowper, Cuningham, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, Person, Turner, Whitaker and Williams—19.

So far as I have heard an expression of opinion, every Senator who voted against it seems to be pleased that it passed. Had it come to the same state as before, one Senator at least would have changed his vote to aye. I think there is no doubt of its favorable reception in the House of Commons.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to authorize a special term of the County Court of Cumberland passed its 2d and 3d readings.

To-day, after the vote I have recorded above, the Senate considered and passed a few private bills, as follows: A bill to empower notaries to administer oaths in certain cases. A bill to protect purchasers at a judicial sale. A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Yadkin River at Jonesville. A bill to amend Rev. Code 119, sect. 34. A bill to establish the Bank of Commerce: it passed its second reading.

In the House, the Revenue Bill was under consideration. A bill was introduced, by Mr. Baird, to take the restrictions off the Greenville and French Broad Railroad charter.

The feature in the Revenue bill which attracted most attention was the tax on merchants. The bill was amended so as to exempt from the gross amount of purchases articles manufactured or produced within the State. It created a considerable debate. Messrs. McKay, Sparrow and Bryan of N. H., opposed the clause as it stood. Mr. Fries of course defended it. When the bill first came before the House it seemed that no amendment was to be entertained, but they thicken every day. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford in speaking upon some section announced that it seemed as if the Revenue Bill was deemed to be infallible, that no errors could or should be found in it. This opinion seems to be gaining ground and as there are many objections to what has been already passed over, it will have a hard fight on its 3d reading.

There is nothing else of interest going on in the City. The Democrats had a caucus last night, and agreed to take six out of the ten Trustees. They therefore proceeded to nominate them. Who they are I have not heard. Some liberal men refused to go into a caucus for Trustees, and did not attend.

A high compliment was paid the Hon. Calvin Graves of Caswell to-day. The House by a unanimous vote tendered him a seat upon the floor during his stay in the City, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his patriotism.

"THE GLORIOUS OLD WAR HORSE."—This was the soubriquet gallantly won in the memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1842 by Gov. Morehead. We have been forcibly reminded of it, and of some of the rich scenes of those days, by a graphic description, related to us by a friend who was present, of the scene in the House of Commons on Saturday last. As in 1840 he vanquished the democracy, with equal ease discomfiting Gen. Saunders and his Colonels and Captains in the various counties, so in 1842 he gave a quietus to his opponent Mr. Henry in a single day's discussion under our Town Hall—a discussion never to be forgotten by any one who heard it. It was commenced at 11 o'clock A. M. and continued without any intermission for meals until 9 35 P. M., more than 10½ hours; at the end of which the victory was so apparent as to be freely confessed by the democrats. After being thus thoroughly beaten at every point, at his own home, Mr. Henry never met his opponent again, whilst the old war horse was as fresh as if he had been engaged in a child's play all day.

Then, as now, Gov. Morehead's private affairs were dragged into the discussion. He was required to tell how much he owed the banks, how he had invested his money, &c. With all the coolness which marked his manner last week, when the Speaker wished to interpose to stop the personalities indulged towards him, he said, "Oh let him go on!" he bided his time, allowed his opponent to rant about "the debtor being slave to the creditor," and therefore a debtor to the banks being unfit to be Governor. Every body supposed that his opponent had him there. He was a manufacturer, a miller, a miner, a merchant, a blacksmith, a tanner, a farmer, a lawyer, and we are not sure but a shoemaker and a saddler to boot. We don't mean that he personally carried on all these branches af business, but that he had set up deserving men in each of them, he furnishing the capital. His opponent very naturally supposed that one so largely engaged in business must owe the banks, and so, in the extremity of his defeat, he charged; and the democrats were in high feather, and the whigs correspondingly depressed, in expectation of the answer that they supposed must come. As we have said, the Governor coolly bided his time. And never have we seen a more chop-fallen set than the democrats, or a more enthusiastic set than the whigs, when the time *did* come. He did not owe any bank a dollar! He had invested *his own* money in these various enterprises, by which he assisted worthy men, and improved and enriched his State. And then came the retaliation for this prying into private affairs. It was like drawing eye-teeth to drag out the investments his opponent had made, not for the improvement of North Carolina, not for the assistance of worthy men in his own State, not even *in* his own State, but in bank stocks and State stocks of Ohio and New York, and "*a little*" in Louisiana. It was a scene to be remembered; and we doubt if one of his present assailants would have ventured upon such dangerous ground if they had been here in June 1842.

Our informant, who heard and remembers all this, as well as we do, says that the Governor was even greater on Saturday last than then. He had been assailed by Bridgers of Edgecombe, Dortch of Wayne, and other leading democrats, opponents of the Danville Connection. Mr. Bridgers had imputed an "avaricious spirit" to the Governor. In reply he said that he had invested *eighty-seven thousand dollars* in rail roads for the improvement of North Carolina. He desired to know how much the gentleman from Edgecombe had thus invested? Do you desire an answer now? said Mr. Bridgers. Certainly! And Mr. Bridgers replied that he owned *one share* (nominal value $100) in the Wilmington & Weldon road, (which runs through his own county.) Would that we had more such "avaricious" spirits as Gov. Morehead, and fewer of such patriots as Mr. Bridgers. If we only had Gov. Morehead in this town, we would guarantee the speedy completion of the Coalfields Railroad, with or without State aid. He who safely carried through the North Carolina road, which no other man could have done, would infuse some of *his* sort of avarice (very different from the common sort,) into the cold hearts which could but will not build our road. If he were here, he would never rest until he enlisted every owner of coal and iron lands in the work, and either persuaded them or shamed them into helping Fayetteville to do *their* work.

Having thus effectually disposed of Mr. Bridgers, it was Mr. Dortch's turn next. This gentleman had delivered himself of some "startling developments" in regard to extravagance on the N. C. railroad whilst under the Presidency of Gov. Morehead. This of course derived great weight from the fact that Mr. Dortch has long been one of the State's Directors in the road, and was therefore presumed to have availed himself of his opportunities to secure full and reliable information on all the financial operations of the Governor. He was one of those sentinels placed by Democratic Governors to see that the State had justice done to her. He arraigned Gov. Morehead before the House as guilty of extravagant expenditures of the State's money. And what reply could the culprit make to a charge from such a high and well informed authority? He quietly produced a Report from an Examining Committee, certifying that the North Carolina railroad was the cheapest built railroad in the country. And to this Report was signed the name of this same Mr. Dortch!

And so on through the catalogue of Gov. Morehead's accusers. He brushed them off like mosquitoes—those lean fellows who keep up a prodigious buzzing without having the power to sting. We imagine that some of them felt like creeping through a key hole, whilst, as our informant says, the towering form of the old veteran seemed to expand to the dimensions of the side of a house.

Long live the old patriot and statesman, to labor for his State and to confound his enemies, whether political or personal!

POSTAGE.—The late Report of the Postmaster General, in answer to a call of the Senate, says that "the Department could undoubtedly be made self-sustaining by a diminution of the service; but that it is worthy of consideration whether such a policy should be adopted, as it would leave a mere skeleton of postal arrangement, neither suited to the business nor social wants of the country. Under the act of 1845 the revenue was about equal to the expenditures, while ever since the passage of the act fixing the rate of postage at three cents, the excess of expenditure over the revenue has been regularly and largely increasing; which fact the Postmaster General thinks obviously suggests that, if Congress is determined to make the Department "a self-sustaining one," the surest means of doing so would be to fall back on the rates of the act of 1845."

Now we protest against either of the alternatives presented by the Postmaster General—either the discontinuance of mail facilities or the increase of rates of postage. We protest against the idea of making the post office self-sustaining, any more than the Army, or the Navy, or the Executive, or Congress, or the Judiciary, should be self-sustaining. If there is any one thing that more than all these should be maintained at the public expense, it is the institution which ministers to social enjoyment, the diffusion of intelligence, the linking together of individuals and communities, from one extremity to the other of our widely extended territory.

It does not appear to be owing to any diminution of the amount of postages received that the revenue of the department is deficient, but to the increase of expenses. And this increase is very greatly owing to the enormous sums paid for ocean mails, overland mails to California, and such like. Now we have no objection to these last, but if any thing is to be curtailed, let them be. Private enterprise will provide for intercourse by mail with foreign countries, and every letter by the overland California mail costs somewhere between one and five dollars; but no private enterprise can supply the remote and sparsely settled parts of our own country with either letters or papers.

There is another consideration. The government prints immense numbers of books—the President's Message, Treasury Report, Congressional Debates, &c.—which, very properly, are circulated among the people for information on public affairs. These are sent by mail, free of postage. If the government paid postage on them, the department would be self-sustaining. The amount now paid to make up the deficiency in the department is but the equivalent for the postage thus withheld. We would not have the franking privilege abolished as to them, nor taken from Members of Congress. It is of great importance that the Representatives shall have free intercourse with their constituents, and that public documents shall have free passage to the hands of the people in all parts of the country. But it is also right that the government shall pay for all these privileges.

It may be a mistaken opinion, but it is very decidedly our opinion, that a less amount will be realized for some years under a five cent than under a three cent rate of postage. People have become accustomed to the low rate, and will resent and resist an increase. For ourselves, our postage is now much greater than it was at the higher rates, and we doubt not that our experience is that of most business men. A low rate tempts to the writing of a letter on any the most trifling occasion.

By all means let us still have cheap postage, whether by curtailing expenses or by direct support, as now, from the treasury.

Negro Sales and Hirings.—At a sale of Negroes, at Prospect Hill, (Caswell) a woman and infant sold for $1500; one boy brought $1095, and a woman aged 37 years, with two children, brought $1635.

At a recent Negro Hiring in Yanceyville, the crier was occasionally interrupted with the enquiry, "whether he was hiring out or selling Negroes?"

Milton Chronicle.

Sale of Slaves in Wythe County.—Last week, at Wythe county court, the following slaves were sold: A man aged 22, $1,282; boy, 18, $1,250; girl, 14, $1,200; boy 12, $1,005; man, 50, $1,010; man, 62, $400; woman and two children $1,655. **All purchased by neighbors for home service.**

Gov. Morehead's Speech.—The Governor's speech was mainly a defence against the personal attacks made against him during the consideration of this subject, and most nobly and eloquently did he vindicate his good name. Such a speech has not lately been heard in the Legislature, and no such will again be heard this session. He dealt his blows heavily upon all who had attacked him but the most severe portion of his speech was addressed to the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Dortch. We heard a member remark, "what a skinning;" "you call that a skinning, I think its breaking bones," replied another.—*Ral. Cor. Sal. Watch.*

Slaughter House.—To give you an idea of the feeling of the House: In one of those scenes of confusion and inattention which sometimes occurs, a bill was read the second time and the question put; some one wanted it read again, another called out, any money in it? Clerk replied, yes; member withdrew his desire to have it read, that was all he wanted to know; and the words kill it went around, and the bill was indefinitely postponed by a large majority.—*Ibid.*

Appointments.—Governor's Aids—with rank of Colonel:

Jas. R. Love, Jr. of Jackson county.
J. V. Jordan, of Craven "
T. H. Holmes, of Sampson "
E. C. Jordan, of Person "
Private Secretary—Graham Daves, of Craven.

Ral Standard.

Japanese Skill.—The *top-spinners* would produce a sensation in New York.

For the amusement of your children, and especially for the amusement of the little lady that was so indignant at seeing my likeness exposed in the open air, I will describe the performance.

The exhibitor having spun a top, placed it on a board, where it revolved with great rapidity and steadiness; he then took it up and laid it on its side, where it remained without motion; he then talked *to* the top, and *at* the top; and, after making sundry flourishes with his fan, he again placed it upright on the board, and lo! it spun away as merrily as ever. Another top, when lifted up by the spindle, made a noise exactly like your locust when held in the hand. A top was declared to be a female, and having let it spin awhile, he took it up, shook it, and down fell seven distinct tops, all of which whirled merrily around. Another suddenly changed into a lantern, and, after whirling some time, the lamp in the lantern was spontaneously lighted. A piece of sewing thread about five yards long was held extended by two persons; the exhibitor *put a top upon this thread*, and it ran from one end to the other, always upright, and constantly revolving. The same feat was performed on the edge of a sword; the top ran from the hilt to the point, and back again to the hilt. I will only describe one more feat. In the court-yard, where the exhibition took place, a pole some thirty feet high was planted in the ground; from a cross-bar at the top of the pole a small house was suspended, (like your martin boxes,) and from the door of the house a piece of twine hung down to the ground; the exhibitor placed a spinning top on the palm of his left hand, and seized the twine with his right; then, tossing the top up in the air, he dexterously cast a turn of the twine around the lower spindle, and the top instantly began to ascend the twine, reached the door, which it forced open, entered the house, and then quietly laid down to rest!! In all this exhibition there was neither trick nor deception; it was a plain exhibition of skill.—*Letter from the American Minister.*

Dogs' Tails.—I will close this unreasonably long letter by showing you how cheaply a man may procure a reputation as a savan in this country. Talking one day with the Prince of Tamba about dogs, I stated that I had alway observed that where a dog had any white about his body the terminal hairs in his tail would also be white. The Prince opened his eyes at this, and when he went home ordered an examination of the dogs in his premises, which were found to be marked as I stated. Interested by this he ordered his servants to scour the neighboring streets and temple grounds, and bring up all their pariah inhabitants; these also stood the test. Amazed at this, he repeated my statement and his experience at the Castle, where some 400 to 500 of the high nobles assemble daily. Universal interest was excited, and there ensued such a dog hunt as Yedo never saw before. Dogs of every kind were scrutinized, from the high-priced pug, called in their vernacular *jin*, down to the mangy vagabond that skulked about and shirked his living. Still my tale about dogs' tails stood the test. At last letters were written to Kioto-osaca and other large towns ordering a general canine examination. When the reports arrived my glory and reputation reached the culminating point, and I was looked upon by the Japanese as you westerns look on Buffon, Cuvier, & Co.—*Letter from the American Minister to Japan.*

A Good Stock to Begin Business With.—Bela Squires, a widower, married Mary Cronae, a widow, a few days since, in Hartford, Conn. They commence their matrimonial engagement with 37 children.

Masters and Servants.—If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 30th Dec'r last, by Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. JOHN J. JOHNSON to Miss HARRIET A. N. McDIARMID, daughter of Wm. L. McDiarmid, Esq. All of this County.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., by R. W. Spivy, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MORRIS to Miss FANNY GASTER, daughter of William Gaster, Esq., all of Moore County.

In Bladen county, on the 13th inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN B. CLARK to Miss MARY M. KELLY, all of Bladen.

DIED,

In Wilmington, suddenly, yesterday morning, Mrs. MELINDA CARMON, wife of Joshua Carmon, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Asa Bebee, of this town.

In Moore county, on the 4th of Dec'r, Miss JANE B. M. SINCLAIR, in the 38th year of her age, a member of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years.

In Henderson county, Tenn., on the 1st inst., Mr. ANGUS N. McCALLUM, in the 26th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 19.—Steamers Fanny and Southerner with goods for D & W McLaurin, J W Lett, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Hall, Goldston & Fuller, M N Leary, J O Boon & Co, R H Sandford, D H Lamont, Jas Martine, H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, B Rose, C T Haigh, T S Lutterloh, W McIntyre, Beaver Creek Co.

Jan'y 20—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and freight for Murchison, Reid & Co. A A McKethan, Gen. Draughon, Rockfish Co, J M Worth & Son, Worth & Utley, A H Marsh, A Holmes, Jr, D Murphy, Dr J Davis, Union Manf Co, H McLean, R B Smith, Jas McAlister, S T Hawley & Son, W R Reynolds, J N Smith, Smitherman & Spencer, Alex'r Johnson, R C Heide, R Mitchell, C T Haigh, J W Lett, H McDonald, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, J D Williams, G Brandt, T Waddill, C B Mallett.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION AND THE SINKING FUND.

In the Commons, on Monday last, Mr. Outlaw moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to charter the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company. He stated he did this for the purpose of allowing the members from Rockingham to introduce a substitute instead of the rejected bill. The motion was adopted and the bill read. It provides for building a railroad from the North Carolina railroad to Leaksville Rockingham county, *Provided*, it does not go nearer to Danville than twenty miles or within two miles of the Virginia line.

After some explanation from Messrs. Settle and Simpson, Mr. Bullock said he wished to have the bill printed and sent to the committee on internal improvements, as he wished to vote understandingly. He considered this was the Danville connection in disguise. If it was he could not give it his support.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, an amendment was adopted that it should not connect with any Virginia railroad, under penalty of the forfeiture of its charter.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guildford, would oppose the bill as a mere "soft soldering" operation. It was the people's right to have a railroad to Danville, and he would not accept this as a substitute.

Mr. Settle said the road would not come within twenty miles of Danville, nor within two miles of the Virginia line, which ought to satisfy the House. He asked them to let the bill pass its second reading, and then it could be sent before the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Outlaw said the House had the right to see that the interests of the State were not injured; but he denied the moral right to prevent the people from building roads with their own money. This bill would make the road a feeder to the North Carolina railroad.

Mr. Bullock said when the road was extended to within two miles of the Virginia line, the Danville road could be built to the line, and when only two miles remained between them, he considered the Danville connection as consummated. The bill passed its second reading and was sent to the committee on internal improvements.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, the bill to increase the sinking fund was taken up. [Provides that on or before the 10th October, the public treasurer shall pay into the hands of the commissioners of said fund $150,000, exclusive of sums already pledged to it. The committee on finance reported an amendment reducing the proposed sum to $100,000. Subsequently the committee reconsidered the matter and authorized Mr. Bledsoe to withdraw the amendment, which was done.]

Mr. Ashe said it was proposed to raise $150,000 exclusive of the sums now subjected to the order of the commissioners. The Raleigh and Gaston road yielded a handsome sum to this fund, and the North Carolina road it was confidently believed would pay something into the treasury in a year or two. It was too much to tax the people to this amount, and he considered it was unnecessary. The sum proposed, compounded, would pay the State debt long before it was due. He moved to postpone the matter till Friday.

Mr. Bledsoe said Mr. Ashe was quite mistaken in his figures. He (Mr. B.) had made the calculation, and nothing short of $150,000 would meet the debt. If the N. C. road should pay in a year or two, this amount could easily be reduced. But it should be borne in mind that in three or four years the State debt might be expected to amount to eleven or twelve millions of dollars. This should be provided for; at no other time would so small a sum be sufficient.

Mr. Thomas said this provision for meeting the State debt was predicated on the idea of a total failure of our works of internal improvement. But the history of all other works of a similar kind showed that this could not be so. When the works were completed, it might fairly be presumed they would be worth fifty cents in the dollar, and they could be sold for that, if necessary, to pay the debts of the State.

Mr. Bledsoe asked if every particle of the State's stock were sold to day, or in four years, would it pay a third of the State debt?

Mr. Thomas cited figures to prove his answer. The State had now invested about ten millions in these works. If our system of improvements were connected with the through travel of the country, they would pay the State debt without farther taxation. Give him an opportunity and he would prove this.

A vote which had been taken on the amendment of the finance committee was reconsidered, and the subject postponed for the special order.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In *doe ex dem* Nixon v. Newbold, from Perquimans; judgment affirmed. Also in State *vs.* Wright, from Richmond; *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Simmons, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In Gregory v. Dozier, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in Simmons v. Morse, from Currituck; *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Jenkins, from Gates; directing the judgment to be affirmed.—*Ral. Standard.*

Conference Statistics.—We condense from the record, a summary of the statistics of the N. C. Conference, as reported at the last session. Local preachers, 192. White members, in full connection, 27,805. White members, on trial, 3,630; total white members, 31,627. Colored members, in full connection, 11,770. Colored members, on trial, 1,429, total colored members, 13,199. The whole number, white and colored, in full, and on trial, is 44,826.

There are, in our bounds, 270 Sabbath schools; 305 superintendents; 1,310 teachers; 9,377 scholars; 16,121 volumes in libraries. The amount reported as having been collected and expended for Sunday school books, is only $463 56; but doubtless more was expended than was reported.

To present, at one view, a more complete summary of what has been done in the Conference during the past year, we add that reports already published, show that $8133 15 has been collected for missions; and $2696 58 for the contingent fund.—*N. C. Advocate.*

Farmers' Bank Money.—An esteemed correspondent in the Western part of the State asks us: "Will you please let me know how the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City stands? Are its bills current in Raleigh? Is there likely to be anything done by the Legislature that will cause them to rise to par?"

The first and third questions we are unable to answer. In reply to the second we will say, that the Farmers' Bank bills, payable at Elizabeth City are from 15 to 20 per cent. under par here. We got off the last we had at 15 per cent. We hope the Legislature will do something to stop the losses the people are sustaining by this depreciated currency.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Nashville News tell of a venerable old man in Williamson county, Tenn., eighty-five years of age—never took a chew of tobacco, though making in his life millions of pounds—who never smoked a cigar or pipe, and never had on a pair of boots.

The amount of mineral coal annually consumed by France is stated to be 115,000,000 of metrical quintals, weighing somewhat more than 11,500,000 tons. Of this quantity nearly one-half is imported; about six-tenths is the product of France.

HEROICS.—The Wilmington Herald lets off steam after the following fashion on the arrival of the "barge Pioneer." The Journal takes it much more coolly;—(that paper has often shown that it has a keen appreciation of the ridiculous.)

From the Wilmington Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HAUGHTON, AND BARGE PIONEER.

FROM DEEP RIVER.

With Coal, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Soap Stone, Flour, &c.—The Flags of the shipping displayed in honor of the event.—The Boats Welcomed amid the roar of Cannon, and the enthusiastic Cheers of the crowds upon the Wharves.—The Deep River Navigation a Fixed Fact!

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the cannon stationed at Point Peter announced in thunder tones the approach of the long-looked for steamer and barge direct from the Coal Mines on Deep River. Scarcely had the report died away, ere it was answered by the big gun on one of our wharves. Our citizens being on the *qui vive*, immediately flocked *en masse* to the wharves and docks, which soon presented an unusual scene of excitement. Away up the river, turning and twisting through its tortuous course, could be seen the approaching boats, bearing on board the first instalment of the precious deposits which had so long lain dormant and useless in the mother earth, and now for the first time thrown open for the use of mankind. An unusual degree of pleasure and satisfaction was visible in the faces of all; many jumped aboard a tug boat and proceeded to meet the steamer, and extend to Mr. Cassidey a hearty welcome; the flags of the shipping in port were displayed; and, as the boats passed Market dock, the cheers from the excited crowds on shore rent the air, the cannon firing from two points was kept up in rapid succession, and everybody seemed to recognize fully the realization of their hopes, and to pay a slight tribute to our townsman, through whose untiring zeal and energy this, the first cargo of North Carolina coal ever brought to market, has been landed on our shores. To our young friend, F. A. L. Cassidey, Esq., much praise is also due. In energy, industry and perseverance he has shown himself to be a genuine "chip of the old block," and his exertions have contributed not a little to the success of the great event which we now chronicle with so much pleasure.

It is a singular coincidence that the arrival of the boats here should occur the same day that the news of the passage in the Senate of the Coalfields Railroad bill, the reception of which was greeted with so much satisfaction by our citizens generally. Both these schemes for the development of the vast resources of the State should meet with a hearty endorsement from all true North Carolinians; and we cannot see how any man with the least State pride can have a word to say against either of these truly great State works, identified as they are with the best interests of the State and her people. The Legislature has shown its sense and patriotism in killing off the Danville Connection scheme,—a Virginia project, aimed at the best interests of the good old State, by preventing the very objects of the true State works now in operation and contemplation.

We therefore hail with pleasure the announcement above made. The Deep River Improvement has been found to be practicable; let not the fostering hand of the State be turned from it, or the Coalfield Road, and a new era in the history of North Carolina commences from to-day.

Capt. Wilkes's Report.—The Secretary of the Navy communicated to the Senate, on Tuesday last, the report of the officers appointed by him to make the examination of the iron, coal, and timber of the Deep River country, in the State of North Carolina, required by resolution of the Senate; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Secretary says, in his letter communicating the report, that there are already extensive establishments, in very complete condition, for the manufacture and repair of marine steam engines at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, that were erected at great expense, that were sufficient for the present wants of our small navy; and hence, in view of the present condition of the Treasury, he does not deem it expedient to establish another in North Carolina.

It is to be hoped that the Treasury will not always be empty.—OBSERVER.

The Coal Trade.—The anthracite coal trade last year, from all sources, amounted to 6,491,187 tons, of which Schuylkill county furnished 2,616,608. The loss on the Schuylkill region reaches about 145,000 tons; compared with 1857, the gain to the other regions is 59,809. Including the foreign coal, the supply the last year showed an increase of 140,709 tons over the year previous. The bituminous coal trade of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the Western states is set down at 3,500,000 tons—making the entire coal trade of the country reach 10,000,000 tons. There has been a large falling off of the trade on the line between Potsville and Philadelphia, owing to the stoppage of the iron works. It amounts to 60,811 tons less than in 1857. As the iron works are starting again, the demand from this source will probably be as large as in former years. The coal trade of Pennsylvania is one of the richest sources of her wealth, and the above statistics show how large this interest has become, with the certain prospect that every year it will grow largely greater, just in proportion to the increase of the manufactures and population of the State and of the country.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A New Race of Human Beings.—Some time since a paragraph appeared in a new South Wales journal relative to the discovery, in the far interior, of a new race of blacks, "who had no hair on the top of their heads, in the place where the wool ought to grow." The account of this most extraordinary discovery has been corroborated by an eye-witness, a Mr. Thomson, who has arrived from where the aboriginals ruralize. They are, he says, of a copper color, and are tall and athletic, much superior in every respect to their dark skinned brethren. The women are also said to have more claims to beauty. They, however, are also deficient of what is generally acknowledged to be the "glory of woman." Mr. Thomson, it appears, was at camp on the Upper Balonne, with others, on ground hitherto untrodden by a white man, when he was surprised by a visit from these bald-pated copper-colored beings. They appeared to have friendly intentions, and as nothing was noticed in their conduct of an aggressive nature, a conversation of nods and signs ensued. After awhile a sovereign was shown to them, when one of them, picking up a stone, pointed with his finger to the far west, and intimated that stones of a similar description to the sovereign were to be picked up on the ground in masses as large as the stone he held. The place was understood to be some hundred miles further interior, but they signified their intention of bringing some of these stones at their next visit. Mr. Thomson intends to return again to the Balonne, and to await their arrival. If this story be true, the age of wonders truly has not ceased.—*Bombay Telegraph, Sept.* 7.

There are now 760 convicts in the Auburn State prison, a large majority of whom are young men, their ages varying from 18 to 30 years.

From the Raleigh Standard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POWELLTON, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., January 1st, 1859.

Dr. Emmons:

MY DEAR SIR:—I herewith send you a box containing some specimens of marl, or calcareous matter of some kind, which has recently been discovered on my lands and that of some of my neighbors. If it is marl, or any substance containing lime in sufficient quantity to make it valuable as a fertilizer, it will certainly be of great importance to the farmers in this immediate section of the State, as nothing of the kind has ever been discovered here before.

Whether it is marl or not, it certainly contains a considerable portion of lime, as it effervesces freely on applying any of the strong acids.

I shall feel much obliged, as well as many of my neighbors, for an analysis of it and a short essay on the preparation and application of it as a manure.

I would remind you that I intend your analysis and essay for publication in the papers circulating in this part of the State.

Your early attention to this will much oblige

Your humble servant, &c.,

P. M. POWELL.

P. S. This calcareous substance is found outcropping in the valley of Buffalo and Cheek's creeks, in the upper part of Richmond and lower parts of Montgomery counties, and is inexhaustible.

RALEIGH, January 17.

To Col. P. M. Powell:

SIR:—I have completed the analysis of the marly sandstones of Richmond county, received by the hands of Mr. Holden, so far as to obtain the quantity of the principal fertilizer which they contain. These sandstones are red and greenish, easily broken, and when exposed to the air, crumble and become a soil in the course of a year or so after being taken from the quarry, excepting the harder parts. The red rock has the following composition:

Water,	5.00
Sand,	66.20
Alumina and peroxide of iron,	9.20
Carbonate of lime,	14.60
Carbonate of Magnesia,	85

This sample contains nearly twenty-five per cent. of fertilizing matter, including the alumina and iron. Alumina, however, exists only in a small proportion in the 9.20, and while it is not properly a fertilizer, performs in the soil an important function.

The greenish rock has the following composition:

Water,	5.40
Sand,	57.20
Alumina and peroxide of iron	13.20
Carbonate of lime,	18.80
Carbonate of Magnesia,	0.79

The fertilizing matter in this sample amounts to 32.79 per cent. Hence those parts of the marly sandstone which has the most of those greenish particles will be found richest in fertilizing matter.

There is a great abundance of the marly sandstone in this formation. It makes by decomposition a rich soil, but has never been used as a fertilizer itself; but as nearly one-third of it is important in a soil, and may always be ranked in the class of fertilizers, it appears to me it may be used on plantations where it occurs. I do not suppose it possesses a commercial value, but if it can be crushed cheaply, and mixed with organic matter, leaves, the refuse of stalls and stables, it will add materially to the resources of a plantation, especially when the soil is in want of lime. Now, it is one of the most important inquiries whether a soil is wanting in this material, or any other material, and I would recommend that samples of soil of your county, which have been apparently worn out, or have lost their original fertility, be sent to the laboratory for analysis, and also the samples of this marly sandstone, (selecting those only which crumble by exposure to the weather,) for analysis. Much light will be thrown upon the character of your soils, as also upon the value of these rocks for fertilizers. Some particular localities may be still richer; and in the meantime I shall pursue the inquiry still further in the same line, selecting specimens from other points in this State. I am, sir, truly yours,

E. EMMONS, *State Geologist.*

Fire.—Distillery Burnt.—The Turpentine Stills belonging to Mr. Owen Fillyaw, above the Rail Road Depot, was discovered on fire about 11 o'clock last night. The three Stills and fixtures were soon burnt down, and the Rosin which had been made during the day was consumed—loss estimated at about $1,000. No insurance. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—*Wil. Jour.*

Letter Postage.—The opposition to an increase of letter postage is general in this State. The Senate has raised its voice against the measure in very decided terms, and the Assembly will concur. The Post Office has been well denominated the "People's Department." Every man, woman and child in the whole country is interested in it, and revenue can be raised from any other source better than from this.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

Colonization Society.—The receipts of the American Colonization Society last year were $61,820 19; expenditures $61,196 57; leaving a balance of $623 62. North Carolina contributed $5,841 94.

Cheap Government.—The whole annual expenses of the State government of New Jersey were last year $202,000, about three-fifths of which are contributed by a tax upon railroad passengers.

The St. Louis Democrat estimates that the census of 1860 will increase the number of representatives from the northern States to 155, and decrease the number from the South to 78.

Brief Matrimonial Correspondence.—There is a story told of a gallant who wrote to a noted general the following brief epistle: "To General Simpson:

"Sally has accepted me. Can I have her?
Yours, "PATTERSON."

To which the General replied:—
"Go ahead. Yours, "J. SIMPSON."

The love of fun is not unknown among the serious-looking Chinamen, who are thickly collected in some parts of the Australian colonies. A storekeeper wishing to advertise his articles in the Chinese language engaged a celestial to paint him a sign, expecting of course it would be an enticing one. It did not answer his expectations, however, for the only perceptible effect it had on the relations of the sun and moon was to excite a grin of the broadest dimensions. By a considerable bribe he obtained a translation in English of the advertisement, and found it to be as follows: "Don't buy any thing here—storekeeper a rogue."

A bet was made in Albany, New York, on Wednesday last, that of a large crowd of applicants for relief, at the office of the overseer of the poor, at least half a dozen had money in the Savings Bank; and to test the matter, a report was circulated that the Commercial Savings Bank had failed. In an instant thirteen of the beggars were rushing madly for the bank, in order to save their money from the wreck.

Miss Nancy's Opinion.—Miss Nancy says a man is good for nothing untill he is married, and according to her experience he ain't worth but a dreadful little when he is.—*Milton Chronicle.*

SHIFTING THEIR SAILS.—The editorials of the Washington Union have such a dreadfully dull and same look, that we can seldom summon resolution to read them. But the National Intelligencer has copied one of them, of the 15th inst., which is really worth reading. It is a strong protest against the democratic dogma of "popular sovereignty," so lately in every Kansas democrat's mouth. The following is an extract: it lays down sound Whig doctrines, such as are not often found in a democratic organ:—

"The people are recognised as the source of all political power, because they are considered a safer depository of sovereignty than any single individual, whether endowed with the prerogatives of an autocrat or invested with the limited powers of a constitutional monarch. But when the framers of our Government had thus reposed the sovereignty of the State in the people, they did not stop here and consider their work finished. They did not conclude that they had fortified the rights of citizens from danger, and planted the Government upon a secure and permanent basis, when they had inaugurated the rule of the masses. On the contrary, every subsequent step that they took in organizing our system of government, was designed to protect the rights of individuals and minority classes from the abitrary power of the popular will. After once reposing the sovereignty of the State in the people, the framers of our Governments then bent all their thoughts and directed all their cares to devising the most judicious and effective means of restraining the excesses of the populace. It was in this view that they invented that most admirable and distinguishing feature in our American system of government —*the written constitution.*

The written constitution was designed as a chart and rule limiting and restraining, not only the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary in the exercise of their functions by its supreme mandates and inhibitions, but putting a bit and rein upon the people also. It acknowledged the sovereignty of the people; but it reduced the sovereign people themselves to a meet, proper, and dutiful subordination to the higher authority of law. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration that the express object of our written constitutions was to repudiate the pet dogma of modern times which is usually expressed by the phrase "popular sovereignty," by which it is meant to assert the license of majorities to trample laws and constitutions under foot—the right of the people in mass to commit any wrong upon individuals or minorities—and to invoke in their justification, against all constitutional and legal restraints which may stand in their way, the "higher law" of God's will or the people's will, as the *vox dei* or *vox populi* may best suit their argument. * * * *

The tendency of all republics has been to the gradual accumulation of arbitrary power in the hands of the populace at the expense of the constitutional rights of individuals and minorities. History teaches that when all barriers against this arbitrary power of the populace have disappeared the change from the fickle despotism of the many to the more steady and consistent despotism of a single dictator, has succeeded as a natural result and been accepted by the governed as a relief and a blessing. Popular government has arrived at the brink of destruction when the laws are repudiated, constitutions are spit upon, and the arbitrary sovereignty of the populace inaugurated; for the next step from popular license, in the historical progress of government, is to the dictatorship of a single popular favorite or master of men. Much is said of legislative usurpation and of judicial usurpation; but more dangerous than all to free government is popular usurpation; for when once the despotism of the populace is established by the overthrow of laws and constitutions, it is but a question of time how long before the people will seek escape from the intolerable despotism of the multitude to that of a single tyrant, whose neck at least is responsible for outrageous misfeasance."

The Intelligencer has appended to this a very similar article from the leading democratic paper of Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, which complains that our government has drifted, "on vital subjects," far from the landmarks established by "the founders of our system." And if so, what party is it, pray, which has thus practically abolished our written constitution? It can be none other, of course—it is not pretended that it is any other—than the party now and so generally in power.

The Patriot says,—

"The fact is generally overlooked that the founders of the American system not only had no idea of establishing a pure Democracy, but positively devised with greatest care a system of checks and barriers against the temporary ebullitions of popular passions; and the people, through their respresentatives, put restraints upon themselves."

And then it proceeds to maintain those other sound old Whig doctrines, which we have known the democracy to cry out against, of the propriety of leaving Representatives and Senators in Congress in some measure independent of the popular will or whim, by electing the one for two years, and the other for six years; and of repudiating the obligation of instruction to Senators:—

"Resolutions of instruction have seemed to us merely the highest form of petition which can be brought before Congress, and entitled to the highest respect. Senators and members should weigh well the officially expressed opinion of a great State; but it is only an opinion, and does not warrant statesmen in shirking issues. They are sent to Washington to associate with the first of the land in order to thus become better informed than their fellows of the best interests of their constituents and their whole country; and it was not contemplated that they should be constantly looking to the State Legislatures for their opinions, but simply to the Constitution. Yet the local governments are every where drifting from their proper spheres, seeking to become portions of the Federal Government and privy councils for the consciences of Congressmen. That it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, we think manifest from the above brief statement; that it is injurious to practical State legislation none will deny; that it does any good abroad none can show."

Sound doctrines, these.

The Russian organ published at Brussels, in speaking of the President's hankering after Cuba, says:

The war which might result from it would be far more disastrous than that Crimean war which has cost so much gold and blood to the world. It would be a war with a nation whose products are the first element of industry in all parts of the world, and whose commercial intercourse makes an important branch of income for most governments. It would be a violent rupture of all the arteries of commercial circulation; it would be a fatal separation between Europe, which needs America, and America which can dispense with Europe. Take from England the gold of California and the cotton of Louisiana, and her industry will at once be stopped in its prosperous action. We sincerely hope that such a terrible occurrence will not take place.

Washington Items.—Tariff Projects.—A party of select friends are reported to have assembled at the Treasury Department night before last to take into consideration a new tariff bill. From this and other indications, Congress may prepare itself for a tariff bill in a very few days. It is apparent that the whole influence of the Executive is being directed to this end. The prospect excites no little sensation among the States-right Democrats of the South and West; and there is talk to-day of assembling a party caucus to define and expound the old Democratic landmarks. It is easily foreseen that the matter of the tariff once before the House, there is no hope against a protective tariff, with specific duties on coal and iron —the majority sentiment of Congress running strongly in that direction.

Mr. Branch's Cuba Bill.—The bill of Mr. Branch is identical with that passed by Congress for the purchase of Louisiana, as also the $3,000,000 bill of Mr. Polk's administration. It is carefully worded and guarded, providing, among other things, that no portion of the money appropriated is to be expended until after the conclusion of a treaty with Spain in which she agrees to cede the island; and that an accurate account is to be rendered Congress of the mode in which the money is used. It has been adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, six to three.

Washington States.

The Cuba Project.—Few who may vote for it have any confidence in its success. The Spanish government will not assent to the sale of Cuba, and still less will the Spanish people countenance it. The most that can be done will be to bribe some people around the Court to enter into an engagement to sell us Cuba, but this will not be a treaty upon which we can stand. It is true that we may go to war upon it, but we have to fight the universe in arms for the support of so palpable a fraud. The only way to get Cuba, if we really intend to get it, is in Mr. Douglas's mode. * * * * All the obstacles to the measure are probably not yet weighed. But supposing it to be achieved, difficulties will arise as to the application to it of our system of government. When we have taken it, we must keep it, and to do this, we must maintain armies, and fortresses. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. The present movement in Congress is hardly to be looked upon as one involving any practical consequences.

Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.

From Cuba.—Arrival of the Black Warrior.—The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana the 15th, arrived at New York on the 20th.

The excitement relative to President Buchanan's message has nearly died out.

The weather on the island was delightful.

Private letters state that some excitement had sprung up in Havana, occasioned by the publication of a statement that Brigadier General Renare (?) of the United States had offered the Captain General fifteen millions of dollars to declare the island of Cuba independent—with the condition that General Concha should be the first President.

Acquisition of Cuba.—The Washington States, Democratic and Cuban annexationist, ridicules the present Democratic plan for buying Cuba. Since the idea of incorporating Cuba with the dominions of this confederaey was first conceived, says the States, never were circumstances so unpropitious to its realization. The inhabitants of the island themselves have just published an emphatic protest against any sort of association with the United States. Spain signifies so passionate and invincible a repugnance to the cession of her title to the dependency, that there is danger lest an approach with that view be repulsed with a rudeness which may provoke retaliation, and so precipitate hostilities. Above all, France and England, the chief military and naval powers of earth, against whom we could not hold the island a month, if by any chance we might succeed in effecting a lodgement upon it,—France and England, have plainly admonished us that any present attempt to possess Cuba will encounter their joint and determined resistance.

"Against this accumulation of obstacles, no sane man will pretend to see a possible chance for the immediate acquisition of Cuba. The scheme is so obviously and utterly chimerical, that no Senator with the information which may be derived from the perusal of the newspapers, and with sagacity enough to distinguish a palpable impossibility, will pledge his reputation for the purchase of Cuba at any price by any expedient.

Spain Protests Against The Sale of Cuba.—Opportunely for an intelligent judgment on the $30,000,000 proposition, we have authentic information that the Spanish government will repel our advances for the purchase of Cuba with scorn and indignation. The ministry have declared an inexorable resolution to this effect, and they are sustained by the unanimous vote of the popular representatives. After this demonstration will any man persist in the attempt to acquire Cuba by the means proposed in the Senatorial caucus? If in the face of an indignant remonstrance from the Spanish nation, Congress shall determine to deposit the $30,000,000 with the Executive, Black Republican journals may well assert that the money is intended for some other object than the purchase of Cuba.—*States.*

The President's Message.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes that paper with a summary of European opinions of the message. Concluding, he writes:—

"The London Daily News of the 23d instant, has impressive readings of the Message, in the nature of warning. Some of the comments are indisputably true. It is of moment for the United States to know what is thought in Europe of the designs, dispositions and conduct of the Government and people. You must not overrate the importance of your products, market and imports,—of your trade in general,—to Great Britain and France. There are potent reasons to impel them to war against the vast Republic, whenever the nations can be reconciled to a rupture. They could not conquer your soil; but, with their joint and immense military means, their steam fleets, their gun-boats, they might do you incalculable injury on all your coasts, and particularly damage the Southern States, which are believed to be most eager and pressing for territorial aggrandisement in the South and in the West Indies. All the resources of Spain would be brought to bear in aid of their efforts of devastation. That the slaveholding States are vulnerable in their peculiar institution no one here appears to doubt. The receptions of the new ambassadors between France and Spain demonstrate a mutual desire and purpose of the closest *entente cordiale*. Russia, and much less Austria, cannot be expected to interpose on the side of the United States, and if they did, short of becoming your allies and engaging in hostilities in Europe, they could effect little or nothing for your relief. Never were foreign relations more, in reality, home concerns for the Union than at this juncture. Anglo-Saxon dominion would be extermination or absorption of the Indian and Spanish races of Mexico and Central America. Europe is not prepared to suffer this consummation."

An Important Act.—A late Macon Citizen publishes the acts of the late Georgia legislature. Among them we find the following:

1st. To alter and amend the *character* of the city of Macon.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following are the standing committees of the Association in Fayetteville:—

Ways and Means.—Messrs. W. N. Tillinghast, C. B. Cook, and T. A. E. Evans. This Committee provides and controls the funds of the Association.

Lectures and Literary Exercises.—Procures the delivery of public lectures and sermons, and devises and directs the literary exercises of the Association,—Messrs. B. Fuller, P. M. Hale and J. A. Pemberton.

Relief.—Visits members in sickness, relieves them in distress, and brings to notice any other cases needing attention; seeks out strangers becoming citizens, assists them in obtaining employment and proper boarding places, inducing them to attend some place of worship, and bringing them into the Association,—Messrs. P. A. Wiley, William McKenzie and W. Whitehead.

Missions and Literary Exercises.—Determines proper places for opening Sunday-schools and Prayer-meetings in the destitute parts of the town and vicinity; keeps them up, and directs their operations; also, has oversight of the religious exercises of the Association,—Messrs. J. H. Colton, D. O'Hanlon, T. D. Haigh.

These are the duties of the Committees; but members generally have the same duties in their individual capacity. The two last may be aided much by persons out of the Association, by reporting to them objects of charity, by introducing strangers; and by co-operating in the Sunday schools and prayer-meetings. J.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 20, 1859.

But a day or two since I was remarking to a gentleman of this place, that it appeared to me, that every possible means was taken to prevent people from coming and to drive those who had come to this State for either business or pleasure, away from it. I was not therefore surprised, in looking over your paper, to see that one of the members of your Legislature had introduced a bill to tax the purchasers of any or all of the products of your State.

I will now make a plain statement of facts, in my off-hand way, hoping I may give no offence to any. First, I have been for a number of years a regular visiter of your State, spending 5 to 7 months each year visiting from place to place in my business pursuits. I come to buy, and have no commodities to exchange, but such as is termed money—this I pay for all I get. I see that it is proposed to except such as barter; therefore I shall barter your paper rags, which some call money,—that is the bills of your Banks, and which is no more money than is a bale of cotton, or any other commodity. Why? For this reason: Before leaving my place of business I go to a broker, and with the bills of my place of residence I barter or exchange for the bills of your Banks very much to my advantage. I will explain: One year since I left my place; previous to doing so I purchased a small bale of N. C. Bank rags at 5 per cent. discount, and thought this no unreasonable purchase. Now I will show you the advantage it was to me:—As I have said before I spent seven months, going from place to place, and this five per cent. profit in exchanging my State money—or rags, if you please—paid all my expenses and your State money, or rags, bought all the produce of your State that I could find at a rate that I would exchange them for. Now this was a *barter business* that I *kinder liked*. Wan't this pretty fair? Now "dew tell—I kinder wants to know."

Well, there is another point: I am a Benedict, with some "responsibilities;" and should be much pleased to have some of them with me, particularly my better half. Yet this is out of the question—and for why? I am willing to barter or exchange my rags for my fare, and good accommodations, and something to sustain nature in the shape of provisions. I am not fastidious, dainty or difficult to please in the food nature requires; yet I wish to have what I eat clean and decent. This I find difficult to obtain, for the rags or for the siller. It has often been told me that it is the lot of all to eat their peck of dirt in the course of a life-time; yet I prefer to take mine in homeopathic doses. But should I live long in some parts, I fear I should or might get more than my share. Do not think I have any reference to this place—far from it—as mine host of the Fayetteville Hotel knows what is what, and furnishes his table with as good as the market affords;—let me never fare worse than with the Colonel, and I will never complain. You know some one has said, "He that does the best his circumstance allows, does well—acts nobly—angels can't do more."

Now I must relate a little incident, or conversation, that passed between two gentlemen who occupied a seat in the Car back of myself on my first visit South. Where they belonged I know not, yet as they talked much of Corn Bread and the Craps, I concluded they were from the South or West, it matters not where. They had been stopping at the Astor House; it was then in its zenith—I had never taken a meal there but once, and then my ideas were so limited in gastronomy, that I was much gratified and thought, vainly, perhaps, that it was hard to beat. These persons also complained much of the exorbitant charge for board. Well, thinks I to myself, if these gentlemen are from the South, and find so much to complain of at the Astor House, I shall soon be South, then I shall fare sumptuously every day, and have little or nothing to pay. But as the Dutchman said, "when I comes there I finds dat vas de time ven I gits suck in." Now a visiter cannot at all times be at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern and Washington, but must sprangle off. Sometimes into byways as well as Highways.

There are one or two places that I would caution travelers not to stop at, unless greatly improved since I visited them, and that was but once, and some years since—these are W——w and K——n. At one time I went to the first named place; stopped, awaiting the train—supper was announced—as I entered the room my olfactories were assailed by something called butter—it did not come, though it was strong enough to stand alone; yea, and to carry double up hill; then something called biscuit—black as my hat and heavy as lead; another article, as a beverage, called coffee, thick enough for the pewter spoon to stand in; another article called sugar, it would not come to me by that name. I asked for an egg—"hadn't got none;"—so I retired, paid my half dollar, and promised the chap to advertise him to that amount—so here it is. A VISITER.

Constable's Election.

I ANNOUNCE myself to my fellow citizens as a Candidate for Re-election for Constable in Fayetteville District. Election on Tuesday, Feb'y 8th.

S. A. PHILLIPS.

Jan'y 13 80te

W. W. SHEPHERD

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Constable in the Town District.

Jan'y 19 81te

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ly

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10 78tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM GOV. ELLIS.—On Thursday last Gov. Ellis communicated to the Legislature Capt. Wilkes's official Report of his examination of the Deep River Mineral Region. Neither the Message nor the Report is published entire in the Standard, but an extract from each. The Governor says,—

"It will be observed that this report furnishes reliable information touching the mineral resources of the section of country examined by the Commission, and such as will prove useful in the consideration of two propositions now before your honorable body; the one affording State aid to a private Company to enable them to complete a Railroad now in course of construction from the town of Fayetteville to the Coalfields upon Deep River, and the other devising the means for completing the navigation works upon that river, in which the State has heretofore embarked. * * I trust I shall be pardoned for availing myself of this opportunity to make particular reference to subjects already engaging the attention of your honorable body; but a stern sense of public duty, arising from a conviction of the paramount importance to the State of the two enterprises referred to impels me to recommend them both earnestly to your favorable consideration, as they will both prove useful in their respective spheres."

In this recommendation of both works we entirely concur. We have been grossly misrepresented to be "the worst enemy" of one of them, but, as heretofore stated, we have approved of the votes given by our representatives for every appropriation heretofore made to the Deep River scheme, and are in favor of a further appropriation of a sum *sufficient* (with reasonable individual subscriptions) to accomplish the work in a *substantial* manner. We are in favor of State aid to every scheme, whether by railroad or river, to develop the mineral wealth of the Deep river region, which we regard as by far the most valuable interest, next to agriculture, in the State.

If the Legislature, however, should refuse to extend sufficient aid to the Deep river scheme to do the work properly, we trust it will at least pay the outstanding debts and remove the *obstructions* placed in the Cape Fear, which have destroyed a most valuable business above this place, in timber, lumber and naval stores, causing already *a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars* to citizens of Cumberland and Harnett counties—a loss which must be increased by every day of the continuance of those obstructions. Either the navigation should be perfected or the obstructions removed without delay. And we have no hesitation in repeating, (notwithstanding the malignant wish of some of its projectors towards Fayetteville,) that in our opinion the interest of the State would be promoted by making the works complete. There will be work enough for both the railroad and the river—and room enough in the State, we hope, for Fayetteville as well as Wilmington.

It is sheer humbuggery to talk about the navigation to the mines being open, so long as the present wretched apologies for locks and dams remain to obstruct the navigation. We hazard little in saying, that the fifty-two days' voyage of the barges, over which such a ridiculous glorification has been indulged, *could have been made in one-fourth of the time if there had not been a lock or dam* (so called) *in either river.*

It has been a duty—by no means pleasant since it exposes us to misrepresentations of those who lack fairness to do us justice—to expose this humbuggery, lest the Legislature should be deceived into making another inadequate appropriation, which would better be emptied into the river than expended as preceding appropriations have been.

THE COALFIELDS RAILROAD BILL.—We are inclined to hope, from the fact stated by our Reporter, that the bill was made the special order for to-day, in preference to three other bills whose friends asked the same favor, that it will pass its 2d reading in the House to-day.

THE DESIRE OF A PATRIOT.—In a late letter of Mr. Cherry, Senator from Bertie, to Maj. Gilmore, expressing his great desire to return to Raleigh from a visit to his home in time to vote for the Coalfields Railroad bill, of which he has been a consistent friend from the first, in spite of the too common feeling in his section of the State, he says it has always been his desire, since his entry into public life, "that all his acts should tend to the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the entire State." We believe these are his words, which we quote from memory. They certainly embody his sentiment, which is worthy of all praise. Too many of our Legislators, State and National, appear to think only of the interests of their county, or section, which often amounts to a thought only of how much capital they may make towards a re-election. Mr. Cherry's is the true doctrine for a patriot and a statesman.

CONVINCED.—The Wilmington Journal says, on the arrival of the "barge Pioneer," with coal, &c. that "We had before us the evidence of the fact that the minerals are there," and "We felt convinced that there is the most valuable coal and iron ore in the United States on Deep river."

We are glad to see that the Journal is convinced. For ourselves we have been so for years. We have not only had the testimony of the most scientific men in the country, but the evidence of our own senses. We went down 450 feet perpendicular into the bowels of the earth and there mined some of the six feet seam of coal, we rambled over many miles of land abounding, under the surface and on the surface, with iron and other ores and minerals, and we have burnt some tons of the coal in our office. Whilst, therefore, it did not require the arrival of a boat to assure us of the existence of this mineral wealth, we rejoice that the Journal is convinced, even at this late day.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Thomas reported a bill from the committee on internal improvements, to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad. Withdrawn, to allow Mr. T. to make a minority report in opposition.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill regulating Pilotage on the Cape Fear and the Sound.

Mr. Straughn, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of Mount Vernon Seminary, Chatham county.

Mr. Worth, to amend 37th sec. 101st ch. Rev. Code.

Mr. Lane, to extend the charter of the Bank of the State. Made special order for Tuesday.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was taken up on its second reading. A synopsis of the bill has been given in the Observer. Its provisions are similar to those of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that all the notes issued by the bank or branches should be made payable and demandable at the principal bank. The evils growing out of branches, he said, were patent to all. He was opposed to banks being placed in a position to issue bills here payable, say, at Cherokee. His amendment would have a tendency to prevent over issues. The Legislature should so regulate these matters as to keep, as near as possible, the issues in proportion to the hard cash on hand.

Mr. Cherry concurred in the necessity of a specie basis. But he thought the amendment was offered as against banks with branches. It was indeed a radical change proposed. If all the notes be made payable at Raleigh, of course all the specie must be concentrated there. Then, what use was there for branches? He suggested an amendment to meet the object of Mr. Steele—that the principal bank nor any of its branches, should issue any bills except payable where issued.

Mr Bledsoe concurred with Mr Cherry in his views of the policy of concentrating specie at one point, and compelling people at a distance to come to that point. Mr Steele's plan would not remedy the defect of which he complained. It would work injustice to parties at a distance, and put the bank at the mercy of foreign brokers.

Mr Gorrell agreed with Mr Steele, but would modify his amendment so that all the issues over $5 be made payable at the principal bank; those of $5 and under (one-fifth) at the branches. He thought banks ought to be prepared to meet brokers, especially at the capital of the State. Cited difficulties in brokers and others getting their notes cashed at distant branches, and contended that the depreciated value of our money abroad was attributable to these difficulties.

Mr Cherry said the object of a bank with branches would be defeated if the amendment prevailed. Branches stood on an individual footing. His (Mr C's) experience was against the abuses spoken of by Mr Steele. Concentration of specie was not advisable. As to the objections against banks with branches, he could see no force in them.

Mr Leach thought that the principal bank and its branches should be made to redeem the notes regardless of where issued—and that the mother bank should be held responsible for her branches.

Mr Bledsoe considered banks necessary evils, to facilitate trade and commerce. They appeared to be regarded by Senators as things gotten up for the benefit of stockholders. If that be so, let them go down. It could not be material to the bank whether or not the specie was concentrated at one point, if it suited the public. He denied Mr Gorrell's conclusion as to the cause of notes being depreciated abroad. It was not the difficulty of getting it cashed, but it was the difficulty of exchanges to which it was fairly attributable. As to the plan proposed by Mr Leach, it would require this bank to have a capital of *sixty millions* of dollars to carry on its business.

Mr Gorrell moved as an amendment his suggestion noted above, and Mr Ramsay drew attention to its effect; all the specie to be in Raleigh—the branches to issue $5 bills and under and have nothing to redeem them. Rejected.

Mr Leach, to amend by making bank and branches redeem all bills no matter where issued. Rejected.

Mr Steele's amendment also rejected—27 to 10.

Amendments requiring a branch at Salisbury, and recommending them at other points, were adopted, after long discussion.

On Friday, the bill was rejected, yeas 18, nays 19.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Watson introduced a bill to appoint a tax collector for the county of Robeson.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee, presented a report and resolution in favor of giving one copy of Hawks's history of North Carolina to each school district.

A message was received from Gov. Ellis transmitting a manuscript copy of Wilkes's Report. The message is not published, but the Standard gives an extract, copied elsewhere. The report was ordered to be printed—20 copies for each member. The Standard makes some extracts in advance, but they have been anticipated by the very full and satisfactory letter published some time since in the Observer.

The Revenue bill occupied most of the session.

On Friday, the Revenue bill passed its second reading. The vote, as furnished by our Reporter, was:

YEAS.—Messrs. Badham, Baxter, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan of Craven, Bryan of N. Han., Bryson, Bullock, Burns, Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Costner, Cox of Jones, Daney, Dickson, Dortch, Drake, Fagg, Faison, Faribault, Fleming, Foy, Fries, Gardner, Gatling, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Hester, Hill of Halifax, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Jones of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kerr, Kirby, Leffers, Lewis, Love, Lyon, Martin, Masten, Moore of Chatham, Moore of N. Han., Mordecai, Morehead, Norman, Norwood, Ransom, Reagan, Reeves, Ripley, Roney, Scales, Shaw, Sherrill, Simpson, Smallwood, Speer, Speight, Thompson, Walker, Wallace, Walser, Washburne, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams, Woodfin.—75.

NAYS.—Baird, Benbury, Byrd, Caldwell of Burke, Chambers, Clapp, Cox of Pitt, Craven, Dula, Eller, Farrow, Ferebee, Gaither of Davie, Gaither of Iredell, Henry, McCotter, Moore of Martin, Morgan, Newby, Pritchard, Purdie, Sanders, Simonton, Stephens, Taylor, Tomlinson, Thornburg, Ward, Whitfield, Windley.—30.

A material alteration was made in regard to the merchants' tax; all goods &c. bought in North Carolina are free.

The freehold homestead bill, of which we published a synopsis a few days ago, passed 2d reading, 61 to 21.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22.

In the Senate, to-day, nothing but private bills considered. The bill to amend the charter of Normal College was taken up—proposed amendments change name to Trinity College and put it under care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Worth moved to strike out the 4th section of the original charter, which grants to the Faculty and 7 or more Trustees the right to give certificates to Teachers of common schools exempting them from examination by county committees throughout the State. He thought this privilege should not be granted to this Institution when it was given to no other in the State. Other religious societies have institutions and there should be no discriminations. A certificate granted under this provision authorised the person holding it to teach school for life in any county of the State without going before the county examining committee. If the person should become incompetent or of bad moral character he would still be authorised to teach. No college—not even the University—ought to enjoy any such privilege. Normal College was a flourishing Institution in his own county and he wished to do anything in his power, consistent with duty to the State, to foster and encourage it. He had corresponded with the President and that gentleman thought there would be no objection on the part of the Trustees to the amendment. Amendment adopted, and bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Seven bills of incorporation passed their 2d and 3d readings, viz: To incorporate Jamestown in Guilford; Kenansville Female Seminary; Wilmington Ocean Steam Navigation Company; Warrenton Savings Bank; McLennon's Creek Navigation Company; Montgomery Mining Company; Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company. And a large number of others of no general interest.

In the House, last night, the debate was continued on the Chatham Railroad. Messrs. Morehead and Norwood spoke for connecting at Neuse River. Messrs. Kerr, Outlaw, and others against the amendment. The bill passed yeas 61, nays 29. [Whether with or without the amendment the Reporter does not say.] No more business was done.

To-day, the bill to charter a company to construct a Railroad from Greensborough to Leaksville on Dan River was taken up. An amendment was voted down that no passengers should start on it at Greensborough who intended to go to Danville. Messrs. Settle and Norwood were for the bill. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford and Bullock against it—Mr. Caldwell because he thought it a want of independence to ask for this after the Danville Connection had been refused. He was for that or none. The bill passed by a large majority.

Mr. Outlaw's bill to create a homestead exemption was taken up. A large number of amendments were rejected. One was adopted fixing the value of the homestead to be exempted at $500. The bill provides that all debts must be paid at the time of registration or the act shall not exempt land from execution for them. Messrs. Outlaw, Meares, Moore of M., Fagg, Chambers and Purdie favored the bill. Messrs. Masten, Smith, Hargrove and Fleming opposed it. It is said to be one of the best drawn instruments of the kind that has ever been before our Legislature. It passed, yeas 63, nays 42.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury was taken up, amended, and discussed for some time. An amendment to require the Bank to pay a bonus of $10,000 to the State was voted down almost unanimously. Another, in case of suspension to allow holders of notes to sue any or all of the stockholders, was rejected, 95 to 5. The House adjourned before the final vote was taken, but I have no doubt the bill will pass.

The Fayetteville and Coal Fields bill is the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock. Two or three other special orders were tried to be made, but the House rejected all of them.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.*—Bill introduced by Mr. Straughn, Senator from Chatham, "for the protection" or "for the surrender" of the State's interest. The preamble recites the necessity for the completion of the works; the State's interest in it to an amount upwards of $800,000, principal and interest paid and to be paid for the Company; other debts of the concern, about $95,000, some of which have a lien upon the property prior to the State's; and the general embarrassment and inability of the Company to complete the scheme. [The bill does *not* intimate that there has been a "success of the great scheme," but very plainly shows that though the Company is in a fix, the works are very far from being "fixed facts"—see *Wilmington Herald*. If the Herald is right, we suppose Mr. Straughn will withdraw his bill; as we fear, however, that the Herald is wrong and that the bill will not be withdrawn, we may as well give a synopsis.]

The stockholders assenting, the works are to pass into the hands of the Governor and four commissioners, who, with engineering aid, are to examine the whole affair: if the commission think it advisable and practicable to go on, they are to pay the $95,000 of debts, and then go ahead and finish the works in a substantial and permanent manner. There is no limit to the amount of aid, unless a provision increasing the capital to $2,000,000 is a limit. In consideration of this aid, the works and so much of the tolls and profits as are necessary to pay interest are to be mortgaged to the State; and the State has also the privilege of becoming a stockholder for all it spends on the works and to receive 8 per cent on its investment before the other stockholders receive anything.

If the commission decide against doing the work, the State's stock is to be presented to the Company, the State's present mortgage to be surrendered to the Company, the State to assume the payment of the Company's bonds, and the Company to take a fresh start with power to issue 8 per cent bonds and make mortgages *ad libitum*. The interest on said bonds not to be taxable.

The four commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Int. Imp., and to receive $5 a day each, and their travelling expenses while engaged, &c.

N. C. Insane Asylum.—Whole amount paid annually to Superintendent, other officers, attendants and servants, $8,730. The expenditures on and for the institution from its commencement to Sept. 30, 1858, have been $347,529.33, viz:

On building,	$201,257.23	Land,	$2,544.63
Water works,	6,625.53	Gas works,	2,669.44
Support acc't,	77,806.48	Furniture,	9,106.59
Heating,	32,710.91	Wells,	624.00
Hardware,	1,712.13	Steam engine,	825.68
Traveling,	923.00	Road acc't,	303.43
Unclassified,	10,426.37		

Liquor Trading with Negroes.—Bill introduced by Mr. Pitchford of Warren. All liquor dealers, except those selling by the barrel and domestic manufacturers, to be licensed as retailers now are, to give a $500 bond with good securities, and to make oath in open court, not to violate, or knowingly suffer to be violated, the laws against trading in liquor with slaves. The provisions of this, previous and future acts applied to free negroes as well as slaves. Persons convicted of violations of the law to be punished for perjury besides forfeiting the amount of bond. That amount to go to Common Schools.

DRY JOKING ON A WET SUBJECT.—The Washington Dispatch, alluding to the flourish of the Wilmington papers about the completion of Deep river works, gravely says that "the spirits of the company are up for a good winter's business;" and that Mr. Courts will no doubt be glad to be relieved from the Company's interest for the next year or two." No doubt he would.

Now if *we* had thus made sport of the concern, our Wilmington neighbors would have been in arms about it. But they have not a word of complaint against the Dispatch.

The editor of the Louisville Journal intimates that he is not quite sure that he knows himself. It matters very little if he does not. Bulwer and Moore were once dining with Theodore Hook. Says Bulwer to Moore, "We're going to get so gloriously drunk to-night that we won't know ourselves." "You wouldn't know much if yon did," retorted Hook.—*Ex.*

MIND YOUR STOPS.—Printers are generally careful about punctuation, and well they may be, for the omission of a comma sometimes makes sad work of the meaning of a writer. As a case in point, we copy the following sentence from the Wilmington Journal of Thursday last:—

"Let the State make the slack-water navigation the only work that can really develope the wealth of the mines and mineral lands, and let her receive one half of all the enhancement of value created by her so doing."

The Editor doubtless wrote a comma after the words "slack-water navigation," meaning to say that that navigation *is* the only work, &c., but by omitting the comma the printer makes him *call upon the State to make it* the only work, &c.

That call, however, would be no more absurd than the pretence, in this day of railroads, that slack-water navigation is the only mode by which to develope the wealth of the mines and mineral lands. And nothing would be more unjust than to put into the State treasury any part of the enhanced value of lands where that enhancement is the result of individual enterprise, as in the case of our railroad for instance; for, even should the State loan its credit to that work for $400,000, it risks nothing thereby, having ample security, whilst individuals risk all they invest, without any security but their faith in the value of the region which they are endeavoring to penetrate. It is different, we admit, as to the slack-water navigation; the State *has* risked and lost a great deal there, and must risk a far larger amount before the work can be made effectual.

After all, either as to the river work or the railroad, it appears to us that the State should be satisfied with the increased general prosperity to result from these improvements, and with the consequent increase of revenue from the taxes to be realized upon that increased prosperity, population, and valuation of land.

This is altogether another question from that of the duty of owners of mineral lands, or of other lands in the neighborhood, to assist in any and every work that tends to the development of that region. If this were the Journal's proposition, it should have our hearty assent. We have been amazed to see large property holders in that region fold their arms and let others, not owners there, struggle to open the way to them. Not one of these owners has ever contributed a cent to the railroad, and but few of them, we suppose, to the navigation. They do not deserve to have the work done for them, and if it were not for the benefit of the State and of this town, they might sink their minerals in Deep River before we would lift a finger to do their work for them. But it *is* for the benefit of the State and of Fayetteville, and so we are ready to do any thing in our power for it.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday nothing of interest in either House. The Senate talked Pacific Railroad, and the House Cuba and the President's Message.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Invalid Pension Appropriation Bill was passed.

The Pacific Railroad was discussed, and Mr. Davis of Miss. offered a substitute and spoke at length in its favor.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the bill reported by the Committee on Public Lands, making an entire change in the existing pre-emption laws, was discussed all day.

On Friday, private bills in both Houses. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

From the Washington Union, of Saturday.

CUBA—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, "to communicate to the Senate any and all correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of her Catholic Majesty relating to any proposition for the purchase of the island of Cuba, which correspondence has not been furnished to either house of Congress." From this it appears that no such correspondence has taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress. In my late annual message I stated, in reference to the purchase of Cuba, that the "publicity which has been given to our former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriations which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient before making another attempt to renew the negotiation that I should lay the whole subject before Congress." I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiation which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1859.

Defeat of the Pacific Railroad.—We have the satisfaction to announce the defeat of the Pacific railroad.

In the house several propositions for its construction were rejected by decisive votes.

In the Senate its friends yesterday acknowledged their inability to pass any project during the present session.

We congratulate the country on the postponement even, of this stupendous scheme of federal aggrandizement.—*Wash. States (Dem.) Friday Evening.*

Outstanding Claims of Citizens of the U. S. Against Foreign Countries.—The President has replied to the resolution calling for a summary of outstanding claims by citizens of the U. S. against Foreign Governments. The document is one of immense length. The amounts most important are the following:

Capt. William Webster claims of the British government over six and a half millions of dollars:

Two individuals have claims against Russia amounting to four hundred thousand dollars.

One against France of fifteen millions of francs.

A long list against Spain, three of which amount to a million and a quarter of dollars; and there are eighty cases for losses caused by the repeal of the Tariff laws in Cuba, in 1844.

The list against Mexico is large. Portugal, Holland and Denmark, all have unsettled accounts.

Against Prussia, Austria and Rome there are no pecuniary claims.

John Reeves, Esq., has a claim against Turkey, for violation of contract in the construction of ships of war, and the U. S. has claims for reparation for the Jaffa massacre.

Heavy claims against China, principally for commercial losses.

The Jeffee Islands have also acknowledged their indebtedness.

Hayti—unsettled accounts. Nicaragua—numerous cases. San Salvandor—two cases.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa, at New York on Saturday, brings Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

Political and general news of no interest or importance.

Commercial.—Cotton declined 1-16 to ⅛. Rosin advanced. Spirits in good demand at 38s 6d to 39s.

COLD WEATHER.—This was the coldest morning of the winter, so far. The thermometer at sun-rise stood at 16° above zero.

Courting by Telegraph.—A certain young man, whom we shall call Smith, was employed at an office on the National Line. In the course of business he ascertained that the person having charge of a station in a small town some seventy miles distant was a young lady, and that her name was Sarah. Forthwith in an interval of leisure flashed over the wires this message:

"My name is Smith—How old are you?"

To which the answer was promptly returned:

"My name is Sarah—None of your business."

The next one runs thus:

"I am not married—What are you worth?"

To which the words came back:

"Worth a million.".

As a climax the youth replied:

"Will you marry me?"

The answer was "yes"—and in four months they were married.

MARRIED,

In Milton, N. C., on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., JESSE R. McLEAN, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss EMMA JOSEPHINE, second daughter of Sam'l B. Jennings, Esq.

Also, on the same morning, by the same, Rev. E. H. HARDING, of Black Walnut, Va., to Miss MARY D., eldest daughter of C. H. Richmond, Esq.

In Edgecombe county, on the 19th inst., Mr. EDWARD McPHERSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARGARET SUGG.

In New Hanover County, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Kenedy, Mr. SOLOMON J. FAISON of Sampson County, to Miss HELEN J., youngest daughter of Rev. Geo. Fennell.

DIED,

In Leon county, Texas, on the 31st of Dec'r, 1858, MARY MATILDA, daughter of P. L. and Sarah E. Anders, aged 1 year 11 months and 20 days.

N C Presbyterian and Wilmington Journal copy.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., after a lingering illness of several months, Mr. JESSE BOWDEN, aged 47 years and 3 months, leaving a wife, several children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 24.

BACON,	11	a 00	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX,	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20	a 00	LARD,	13	a 14
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	50	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	30	a 31
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10½	a 11	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 10¾	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 50	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½	a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS,	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 80
Family	5 85	a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 0 55
Super.	5 15	a 5 25	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn	1 00	a 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	75	a 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 30	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard	1 10	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits	00	a 0 42½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report quite firm and steady.

Flour—A small advance.

Corn—Firm.

Molasses—The new crop arrived.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 22, 1859.

Turpentine, virgin and yellow 2 80, hard 1 70. Spirits 45. Common Rosin 1 20. Tar 1 85. Cotton, sales at 10½ to 11½. Timber, sales of 3 rafts at 4 50, 7 50, $8.

At New York, Cotton very active at an advance; middling uplands 12¼. Spirits very dull at 49.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8¼ to 11½; sales of 416 bales for the week, and 12,937 for the season.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 22.—Steamer Rowan with goods for G W Williams & Co, Jno D Williams, Jas Martine, D & W McLaurin, Murchison, Reid & Co, E Page, James Breese, C G Wright, W N Tillinghast, W C Troy, S J Hinsdale, J H Hall, Stedman & Horne, R E Heide, Mayor of Fayetteville.

Lutterloh's Line Jan'y 23,—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W McIntyre, A W Steel, J R Lee, W C Troy, J Martine, J Kyle, J Ottarburg, G McNeill.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1858.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of the largest and best assortment of Seeds ever offered in this market, comprising the following varieties, which he offers at Wholesale or Retail:—

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima,
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Six Weeks,
" Valentine;
BROCOLI—Early;
BEET—Blood Turnip,
Long Blood,
White Sugar;
CABBAGE—Early York,
Large York,
Large Drumhead;
Flat Dutch,
Oxheart,
Red Dutch,
Flat Battersea
Green Globe
Savoy;
COLLARD—"Country and
Northern:"
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange:
CELERY—Silver Giant,
White Solid;
CAULIFLOWER—Early;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame,
Long Green,
Ely Cluster;
EGG PLANT—Purple;
CORN—Large Sweet,
Tuscarora;
LETTUCE—white Cabbage,
Early Silisia,
Ice Head,
Ice Coss;
MELON—Nutmeg Musk,
yellow Cantalope
Sweet Water;
NASTURTIUM;
ONION—Large Red,
Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled;
PEPPER—Large Bullnose,
Cherry;
PEAS—Sugar Dwarf,
Early Washington,
Large Marrowfat;
PUMPKIN—Large Cheese;
PARSNIP—
RHUBARB—
RADISH—Long Scarlet,
Scarlet Turnip,
White "
SQUASH—White Bush,
Crookneck;
TOMATO—Large Red,
" Yellow;
TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
Ruta Baga,
Norfolk,
Red Top,
Hanover,
White Globe.

Salsify; Marjorum; Thyme; Sage; White Onion Sets; Spinach; Herds Grass; Blue Grass; Red Clover.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 22 82tf

500 Bushels Corn.

JUST received and for sale in quantities to suit

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 24 82-3t

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Godey's Lady's Book for Feb'y,

E. J. HALE & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 16th day of February 1859, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, ONE HOUSE AND LOT, in good repair, on the West side of Robeson Street, adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church Lot.

The reversion (after the widow's dower) of the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount the residence of the late Willie F. Moore. One Negro BOY (Alfred) aged about 14 years. Terms 6 months credit for notes which will negotiate.

E. F. MOORE,
Adm'r of W. F. Moore.

—*ALSO*—

At the same time and place, One Fine two Horse CARRIAGE; One BAROUCHE. Terms at sale.

E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 22 82-ts,

Kerosene Oil—white and clear;

Burning Fluid; Lamp, Paint and other Oils; Concentrated Lye; Potash; Chocolate; Acids; Glues; Varnishes; Fresh Teas; Matches; Yeast Powders; Glass; Putty; Dye Stuffs; Wines; Ale; Porter; Gin; Spices. Constantly on hand and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 22 82tf

HOOP IRON FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

POWDER AND SHOT FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

Planting Potatoes.

1000 BARRELS YELLOW PINK-EYES;
1000 " PEACH BLOWS.
For sale by KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N C, Jan'y 20 82-1m

10 HALF-BBLS. EAGLE MILLS AND RAILROAD Snuff, in small bladders; also, 10 Boxes CHEWING TOBACCO, assorted qualities. For sale by

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, N. C. Yarns, and Sheetings, heavy Kerseys, Blankets, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 21 82*

NEW CHURCH.

Carpenters! Carpenters!

PROPOSALS will be received until the 12th of Feb'y for the building of a new Church at Philadelphus. Specifications will be furnished by the Building Committee.

DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McCALLUM,
ARCH'D BUIE,
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
NEILL BUIE, } Com.

Jan'y 22 82*2t

Notice.

THE subscriber will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on the 12th day (Tuesday) of February, TWO NEGROES, Robert and Fanny, belonging to the Estate of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, dec'd. Terms, six months, with approved bonds.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Jan'y 19, 1859 82ts

STRAYED.

FROM Pekin, a small horse MULE, from 10 to 12 years old, dark mouse color; supposed to be going back to Robeson. Any one that will give information to Mr. Martin Rush, Pekin, Montgomery County, shall be paid for their trouble.

MRS. J. R. HUTCHINS.

Jan'y 21. 82-

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

P. P. Johnson, Adm'r of Charles S. Johnson, versus William A. Murchison.

Original Attachment,—Land and Personal Property Levied on, and Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above case, William A. Murchison, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can be served on him, It is therefore ordered: that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said William A. Murchison to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

82*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity—To Spring Term, 1859.

Everett L. Ward ex. Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Anna, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, Reuben King and wife Sally, Matthew Powers, Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Albuttis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Eqhity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Albuttis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 18, 1859 82*6t-pr's fee $4 20

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 71-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Jan'y 10 78-ts

Turpentine Axes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 20. 81-2t

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

THE SALE OF STOCK of delinquent stockholders in the County of Robeson, advertised to take place at the Court House in Lumberton on the 8th of February next, is postponed until Thursday, 31st March next, at the same place.

By order of the President.

Jan'y 17, 1859 81-3t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. Those who have long standing accounts, cannot expect further indulgence.

Those who have accounts against me are requested to present the same for payment.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 6, 1859. 77-1mis

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 00 in library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 00 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents or others, who buy to sell again. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

Female Normal School,

HIGH POINT, N. C. RAIL ROAD, 15 MILES WEST OF GREENSBOROUGH.

Rev. N. McRAY, Principal, with efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching.

Its next Session will open on the 1st February, in the new brick building recently purchased by the undersigned.

The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms to accommodate 100 boarding pupils. We have made arrangements for lectures, experiments and instruction in Natural Sciences with L. S. Burbank, A. M., formerly associated with Prof. Wm. Russel in the New England Normal Institute, and more recently Professor of Natural Science in a Southern College. The experience of ages has demonstrated the wisdom of educating in elevated and healthy sections of country. The expenses are less than at any other institution of the character in the State.

Board and furnished rooms, with fire-places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English branches $6 to $15 per session; Languages and Ornamentals low. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The proprietor, teachers and pupils dwell together and eat at the same table.

☞ 80 Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay it. Situations guaranted to such.

For full information, address

Rev. WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, N. C., Jan'y 11, 1859 80-8t

Raleigh Female Seminary.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 13th of January, and continue 21 weeks.

With a full corps of Teachers, and all necessary appliances, this School offers superior advantages to persons wishing to give their daughters a thorough classical and ornamental education. For circulars address the President, Rev. D. R. BRUTON,

Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 13. 80-3t

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY AND WILSON MALE ACADEMY

WILSON, N. C.

SUPERINTENDED by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson in the Seminary, and by Mr. Richardson and Thomas Marshall, A. B., in the Academy, aided by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.

These Schools will be reopened for the admission of pupils on the 10TH of JANUARY, 1859.

No change of teachers, terms or of the *anti-sectarian basis*, on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School-rooms and boarding houses separate.

Board from $8 to $10 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $30 per session of five months.

Circulars, containing the plans of the Schools in full, sent upon application. Address,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of Wilson Schools.
Or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Sec'y and Financial Agt.

Dec'r 23. 74tF1

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Daniel Clark on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1858, and registered in the Office of the Register of Cumberland County, in Book D No 3, page 271, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1859,

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND IN N. CAROLINA, situate, lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Big Rockfish, six miles from the town of Fayetteville, and containing about Two Hundred Acres—seventy-five or one hundred acres is Swamp Land, which for depth and fertility of soil, and for easy cultivation, is fully equal to the rich loam lands of the Mississippi valley;—the whole Tract is highly improved, and, from the judicious course of husbandry the proprietors of this land have uniformly pursued, it is believed that there is no land in this State which will yield to the farmer a more abundant return for his labor. There are on the premises, good woods, ways and waters, a comfortable Dwelling and commodious out-houses.

At the same time and place I shall sell, either as part and parcel of said Land, or separately, (as I may then deem most advisable,) the celebrated

McNEILL SAW MILLS, and Seven and Two-fifths Acres of Land, adjacent and appurtenant thereto.

These Mills are built on Big Rockfish Creek, three miles, as the stream flows, from the Cape Fear River; they are in excellent running order, and the two saws cut FOUR THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER per day; the supply of water is constant and never-failing, logs may be rafted from any point above directly to the mills' slide, and the Lumber may be put into the Wilmington market in thirty-six hours after leaving the saw-carriage.

Taking into consideration the great natural advantages and the very valuable improvements of the aforesaid property, this sale is recommended to the attention of all persons who wish to invest money in that which will produce large profits and give quick returns.

Terms at sale.

ROB'T W. HARDIE,
Trustee of Daniel Clark.

Jan 6, 1859. 78ts

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, had at December Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 27th of January, a NEGRO MAN, named Whittington, the property of Patrick Munroe, dec'd. And at the same time and place, I will also sell 167¼ ACRES OF LAND, lying on the North side of the Yadkin Road, the property of Miss Mary and Annabella Munroe. J. T. WARDEN, Commissioner.

Jan. 5. 77ts

$25 REWARD.

ON the 27th of December, 1858, OBED LEE entered my dwelling and stole $152, and a pocket book with a good many papers not recollected. He made his way on the 28th to Wilmington and thence towards Georgia, as he said he was going there.

Obed Lee is a native of Harnett county, N. C., six miles east of Averasborough; is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 6 feet high, pale complected, thin visage, dark blue eyes, very full eyed, nearly pop-eyed, very slow spoken, narrow front teeth, and bad countenance; supposed to be well dressed.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the United States.

W. W. HILL.

Harnett county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1859. 78-1m

Notice To County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 1st day of February next, for the purpose of being passed upon by the Committee of Finance. By order of the

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Jan'y 8 78-4t

Corn and Whiskey.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.

For sale for CASH by

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors, that the eighth instalment of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, be called in, and be due and payable on the 7th day of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of TEN per cent. be called in and be due and payable on the 2d day of May, 1859; and that the tenth and last instalment of FIVE per cent. be due and payable on the 2d day of August, 1859.

H. W. GUION, President.

Jan 6, 1859 78-6w

Town papers copy.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

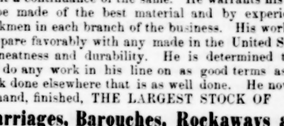
ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

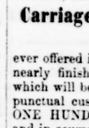
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

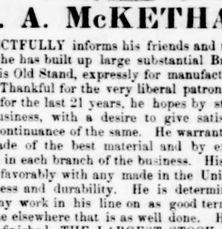
ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

Devereux's Kinnie's Blackstone, reduced to Questions and Answers, upon the plan of Kinnie's Blackstone, one Volume; Drake on Attachment. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec'r 16, 1858.

LAUREL HILL SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 10th day of JANUARY 1859, under the care of Mr. John B. Buchanan, as Principal, a graduate of the University of N. C.

French and Spanish will be taught, in addition to the branches of an English and Classical education.

The terms are, $6, $9 and $15 per session of five months. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $8 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Lessons on the piano forte will be given to such young ladies as desire them, at the rate of $15 per session, including the use of instrument.

Each session will close with a public examination.

Dec'r 31, 1858. 76*4t

ROCKINGHAM

Male and Female Academies.

DANIEL McINTYRE and LADY, Principals.

Miss L. F. McLEAN, Assistant in Musical Department.

THE scholastic year of these Schools opened October 18th. The second quarter will commence on the first Monday in January 1859.

For particulars address the Principal, or Dr. C. C. Covington, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

Nov. 29, 1858. 69-*8tpd

Cromartie Academy.

H. J. McNEILL, A. M., Principal

THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on Monday, 3d inst., under the supervision of the former efficient Principal.

This Academy is situated in a very healthy community, on the Cape Fear River, ten miles South of Elizabethtown, convenient to a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church; and for intelligence and refinement, the citizens of the surrounding country will compare favorably with any in the State. Students will be prepared to enter either the Fresh or Soph Class at the University.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per Session, according to the advancement of the student. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $8 per month, everything included.

For further particulars address the Principal at White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C.

Jan'y 8. 80-2*t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fourth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on the Fourth Monday in January, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10, $12½ and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for three sessions: his ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
ALFRED BROWER, } Trustees.

Jan'y 14, 1859 80*4tpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in the county of Randolph, fifteen miles North-west of Asheborough, lying on Uwharie Creek, eight miles of Thomas's Depot, one mile of N. Rush's Mill. Said Land is productive to Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco; there is about two hundred acres of cleared land, a good deal of it bottom and it very rich, there is a good deal of up land not cleared that is very good, it is well timbered; good House and Kitchen convenient, and all out-buildings that is necessary, good water. Any one that wishes to purchase such a Farm will call and see. NOAH BRILES.

Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1858. 73*9tpd

PICKLES—IN GALLON, QUART AND PINT BOTTLES; Tomato Catsup, in quart and pint bottles; Durham Mustard and Sardines. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

TURPENTINE AND CLUB AXES: GRUBBING Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and various sizes of Hatchets, Trace Chains, Sifters, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c., &c. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

20 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE;
5 Firkins " Goshen Butter;
5 " " Leaf Lard; and N. C. Bacon.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FRENCH BRANDY, Wines, Gin, N. E. Rum, Superior Rye Whiskey, Northern Rectified Whiskey, N. C. Brandy and Whiskey. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.

Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

N. A. McLEAN,

Attorney at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County.

Dec'r 9, 1858. 71-3m

LITTLE & BATTLE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

WADESBORO', N. C.,

ALEXANDER LITTLE and R. H. BATTLE, Jr., having associated themselves in the practice of the law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Counties of Anson, Union and Richmond.

Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-2upd

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 South Street,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 Dey Street, New York,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. Savage, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. John Dawson, Esq.

April 25 1858. 5-1Y

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush & Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 9, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1y

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 29 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

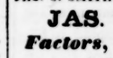
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

BEST CONCENTRATED CIDER VINEGAR. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

50 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED (PARKER MILLS.) For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

SUGAR,—STUART'S REFINED AND BROWN Porto Rico. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

50 BAGS COFFEE, RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,

Under the Name and Style of STEDMAN & HORNE, Jun'r,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf SUGAR;
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
Butter, Cheese and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. 64*3m

BACON HAMS, BALTIMORE DRIED BEEF AND Mackerel. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

50,000 SEGARS, FROM 50 CTS. TO $5 PER Box. For sale G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

30 CASES BROGAN SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the firm and style of "Jones & Sperling," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. W Sperling is alone authorized to use the name in liquidation. REUBEN JONES,
GEORGE WALTER SPERLING.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1859.

G. W. SPERLING having purchased the interest of Mr. Jones in the late Firm, will continue the business on his own account, and will be pleased to dispose of his extensive stock at a small advance on the cost for cash, or in exchange for country produce, and invites the attention of the public to his stock, which *at all times will consist of those articles required for use in the market.*

Hay Street, Jan. 3, 1859. 77-

200 SIDES OAK-TANNED SOLE LEATHER,—light, medium and heavy weights. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES CANDY, VARIOUS KINDS. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

20 BOXES SODA AND BUTTER CRACKERS. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES SUPERIOR SOAP—NO. 1—AND A variety of Fancy Soaps. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

S. & J GOULDING.

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Feathers,
Ruches, Flowers,
Laces, Millinery Goods,
Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

Sheet and Shred Isinglass.

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Very extensively used for

BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.

Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

TERRY'S

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

First (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

Second, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by Samuel J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C., Wm. Long, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 22d inst., on the premises (if not previously disposed of) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in Richmond County, located near Rocky Ford on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining the lands of D. McBride, Mrs. Southerland and others, and within half a mile of the W., C. & R. Railroad. There is about 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, with comfortable Dwelling and out-houses.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable location to live, and a good small farm, will do well to call on either of the subscribers, who will take pleasure in showing the premises. For further information address either of the subscribers at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C.

ARCH'D McGIRT.
FLORA McKAY.

Jan'y 6, 1859 78*4t

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

Thomas M. McLeran vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

David G McDuffie versus William McDuffie.

Attachment and Garnishment had. Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McDuffie resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William McDuffie to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against the Garnishee, and the property in his possession condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1858.

76*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1858.

Daniel W. McLean, Adm'r of W. J. McDearmid, vs. Arch'd S. Brown.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd S. Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

John R. Carter, Adm'r of Michael Smith, dec'd, vs James Smith, Ellen Smith, Michael Smith.

Petition to sell real estate filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendants, James Smith, Ellen Smith, and Michael Smith, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Susan R. Fulmore vs. Alex'd H. Fulmore and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Harllee and wife Ann, Joseph Fulmore, Robert McTier and wife Caroline, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Effie McLean and others, vs. Hugh A. McLean and others.

Petition for sale of Sla